

APPENDIX IV

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORM FOR THE A. TEMPLE SITE (7NC-D-68)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

2. Location

street & number 435 West Chestnut Hill Road not for publication

city, town Newark ☒ vicinity of

state Delaware code 10 county New Castle code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Fallow

4. Owner of Property

name Bruce Stanley (Stanley Builders)

street & number 435 West Chestnut Hill Road

city, town Newark ☒ vicinity of state Delaware 19711

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Castle County Recorder of Deeds

street & number City - County Building, 800 French Street

city, town Wilmington state Delaware

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Routes 4, 7 & 273: A Cultural Resource Survey 1980
title A Management Summary of the Phase has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no
I/II, Archaeological Surveys for the Planned Ogletown
date Interchange, Newark, DE 1986 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records	Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	Delaware Department of Transportation
city, town	Dover, Delaware CRS#N5308	state Dover, Delaware

7. Description

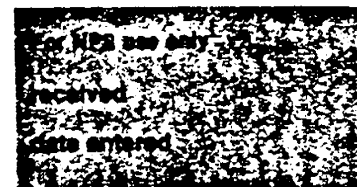
Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The A. Temple site (7NC-D-68, N-5308) was identified as a significant cultural resource during Phase I/II testing of the site by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR). Site survey and testing were carried out under contract to the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) to fulfill obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to evaluate the effects of the proposed Ogletown interchange improvements on significant, or potentially significant cultural resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60). The site is located on the south side of Route 4, approximately one-quarter mile west of the intersection of Salem Church Road and Route 4 (Figure 1). To the north of the site, former agricultural land is now the site of the Chestnut Hill Estates subdivision. Surrounding the site to the west and south are former agricultural fields, now fallow. To the east of the site the former agricultural fields have been developed into small commercial establishments.

The site consists of a cellar hole (25' x 25') identified as a mid-19th century house foundation based on archival and archaeological research, a brick-lined well, an agricultural outbuilding complex no longer extant, and a variety of well-preserved mid-to-late 19th century archaeological deposits associated with midden areas within the back and side yard areas. A large area to the south and west of the main yard area, while found to have been plowed, contains well-preserved structural features (postholes, foundations) and a high density of mid-19th to early 20th century artifacts deposited in both sheet middens and trash pits. The destruction of the house by DelDOT in 1955 did not significantly alter the site's integrity. The site is currently unoccupied and covered by a mixture of grass and brush vegetation (Plates 1 and 2).

The Albert Temple site was located by a preliminary cultural resources survey by Thomas (1980). No subsurface testing was carried out by Thomas because of a denial of further access by the owner, Mr A. Temple and thus the section 106 compliance process was not completed. The 1986 survey by UDCAR was initiated to complete the section 106 requirements. Archival research and further extensive archaeological testing within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) revealed the site to be well-preserved archaeologically. The initial Phase I testing by UDCAR of the cellar hole and backyard areas through the excavation of five 5' x 5' units located approximately 8 intact subsurface features and determined that within an area measuring approximately 120' E-W x 50' N-S the existence of a significant number of features could be expected. Of the features located 4 were identified as posthole/postmold features, 3 as trash pits or middens, and 1

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as a buried packed earth floor. A large number of kitchen and architecture group artifacts dating to the mid-to-late 19th century through the mid-20th century were recovered (Plates 3 and 4). An additional 27 2'x 2' or 5'x 5' units and 433 shovel tests were excavated to define the site limits and the presence/absence of intact features outside of the previously identified site area. At least three activity areas were identified by the shovel testing (Figures 3 and 4, Concentrations 1-3). The subsequent testing of these concentrations through measured unit excavation identified these concentrations as midden areas, each with a different stratigraphy, context, and formational history. Concentration 1, identified to the west of the main yard area was determined through testing to be an extensive, well-stratified trash midden, formed through the deposition of materials adjacent to a fence line, the structural remains of which were located by a unit excavated in the area. Concentrations 2 and 3 were determined through unit excavation to represent extensive sheet middens surrounding more deeply buried purposefully dug trash pits. Both middens contained a high percentage of mid- and late 19th century artifacts.

Outside the main yard area were located the foundations of five large outbuilding structures. The testing program also identified an extensive trash midden to the west of the main yard area. The site area south and west of the main yard area was found to have been plowed, but features were located intact beneath the plowzone horizon. The limits of the site were defined by the extent of significant subsurface artifact distributions and/or foundation remains. The A. Temple Site area was determined to be approximately 190' x 255' (Figure 2).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitar
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration-settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transports
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (spe

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The A. Temple site (7NC-D-68) is significant because it is likely to contribute data important to the understanding of the history of both the local area and the surrounding Mid-Atlantic region (Criterion D). The combination of the presence of relatively undisturbed, intact archaeological deposits, extant foundations from both an extensive agricultural outbuilding complex and the domestic house site, assisted by a complete historic photographic documentation of the site offer the possibility that valuable comparable data on mid-to-late 19th century tenant farmer lifeways can be obtained from the site. Archaeological excavations have the potential to provide significant research information on a little known class of sites in Delaware and the Middle Atlantic. Importantly, in Delaware during the 19th century at least one-half of the residential properties were occupied by tenants. The A. Temple site provides an ideal opportunity for research on this prevalent but little studied site type. Important information can also be obtained on agricultural practices, most importantly farm layout that will be comparable to data obtained from research in the surrounding region (Manning 1984; Glassie 1972).

The A. Temple site is the location of a tenant house constructed in the mid-19th century on a land parcel, historically called "The Red House Plantation", which was originally partitioned from Thomas Ogle's landholdings by the terms of his 1768 will. Thomas Ogle was one of the largest landowners in White Clay Creek Hundred (Scharf 1888). The property, on which an 18th century house was then present, was willed to his wife Catherine for her lifetime. Before her death in 1782, Catherine sold her right to the property to Peter LeMaigre. By 1787 LeMaigre had purchased the remaining shares from Thomas Ogle's surviving heirs to the property, his son Benjamin and daughter Anne (Table 1). Beginning with the sale of the property to the Philadelphia merchant Phillip LeMaigre, the property was owned and operated throughout the 19th century through the early 20th century as a tenant farm. The A. Temple site is included within a 200 acre parcel noted as owned by Foreman (Thomas and Martha) in 1849 (Rea and Price Map of New Castle County). Martha Ogle (Callinder)(Forman) had been willed the property in 1805 from her uncle, William McMeechen. Prior to the 1861 tax assessment, a frame house and barn were constructed on a two acre lot within the original 200 acre parcel. These

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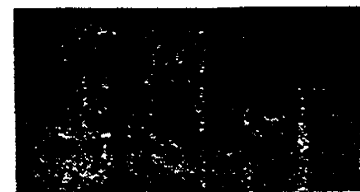
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Table 1: SUMMARY OF DEED TRANSACTIONS FOR
THE RED HOUSE PLANTATION SITE, 1768-1950

Transaction	Date	Deed Reference	Ac
Thomas Ogle to Catherine Ogle	1768(1771)	Will	200
Benjamin Ogle		G-2-105	
Anne Ogle to Peter LeMaigre	1787	G-2-123	200
Catherine Ogle		unknown	
Peter LeMaigre to Alexis Gardere	1792	M-2-254	200
Maxwell Bines, Shff. to William McMeechen	1800	W-2-62	200
William McMeechen to Martha Ogle	1805(1807)	Will Q-1-287	200
Martha (Ogle) Forman to C.H. and J.R.C. Oldham	1851	L-6-199	200
C.H. Oldham to J.R.C. Oldham	1858	F-7-247	200
Isaac Grubb, Shff. to Laura C. Day	1878	F-11-58	200
Ed. and Laura Day to John M. Carswell	1888	G-14-333	182
John M. Carswell to Elmer W. Clark	1888	K-14-471	182
Rachel Clark, Adm. to Godfrey Hanby	1892	X-15-198	182
Godfrey Hanby to Leroy Brian	1892	X-15-187	182
Leroy Brian to John N. Carswell	1901	K-18-497	182
Harry I. Gillis, Shff. to Equitable Guarantee & Trust Co.	1906	N-20-410	182
Equitable G. & T. Co. to Edward L. Richards	1910	Y-22-449	182

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Table 1 (cont.)

Edward L. Richards to Trustees, Provident Trust Co.	1944	Will B-7-66 P-46-561	182
Prov. Tr. Co. and Mary Richards to Frank Truhler	1947	P-47-104	182
Frank Truhler to Albert Temple	1950	K-50-42	13

mid-19th century frame structures, in addition to numerous early 20th century outbuildings are contained within the A. Temple Site.

The Phase I/II testing at the site revealed that intact, undisturbed mid- and late 19th century features and artifact distributions are present at the site (Figures 3 and 4). Also present is the partially filled cellar hole of the main house structure, constructed in the mid-19th century as a tenant dwelling. The builder of this non-extant structure is unknown. Because the site under examination was occupied by tenants for approximately 75 years, it will yield data comparable to other archaeological data gathered from other tenant occupied sites in the Middle Atlantic. In northern Delaware the artifact assemblage and site structure can be compared to the Robert Ferguson/Weber site (Coleman et al. 1983), the Grant Tenancy site (Thompson et al. 1987), and the Block 1191 excavations in Wilmington (Beidleman et al. 1985). In the Middle Atlantic region the site can be compared to the Howard-McHenry site (Hurry and Kavanaugh 1983). The site can also be compared to non-tenant occupations in the area such as the Wilson-Slack site (Coleman et al. 1985), the William M. Hawthorn site (Coleman et al. 1984), and the Fork Branch site in Kent County (Heite and Heite 1985). Such comparisons will provide insights into the spatial, socio-economic, and cultural aspects of tenant life in northern and central Delaware in the 19th century. Research topics that can be specifically addressed at the A. Temple site include the analysis and comparison of faunal remains and other ecofacts indicative of diet, food processing and consumption habits, and the use of space at the site (Custer and Cunningham 1986). These topics have been found to yield significant results based on the analyses carried out at other sites in northern Delaware.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.112

Quadrangle name Newark East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
None			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ellis C. Coleman - Research Associate

organization University of Delaware

date October 3, 1986

street & number Department of Anthropology, 101 Ewing telephone (302) 451-6590

city or town Newark

state Delaware

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

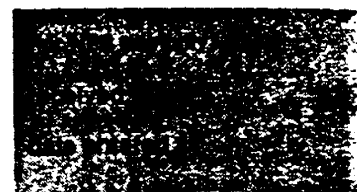
272

date

Chief of Registration

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Beidleman, D. Katharine, Wade P. Catts, and Jay F. Custer
1986 Final Archaeological Excavations at Block 1191,
Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware
Department of Transportation Archaeological Series No.
39. Dover.

Coleman, Ellis C., Kevin W. Cunningham, David C. Bachman, Wade P.
Catts, and Jay F. Custer
1983 Final Archaeological Investigations at the Robert
Ferguson/Weber Homestead, Ogletown, New Castle County,
Delaware. Delaware Department of Transportation
Archaeology Series No. 16. Dover.

Coleman, Ellis C., Kevin W. Cunningham, Wade P. Catts, and Jay F.
Custer
1984 Phase III Data Recovery Excavations of the William M.
Hawthorn Site 7NC-E-46, New Churchman's Road,
Christiana, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware
Department of Transportation Archaeology Series No. 28.
Dover.

1985 Intensive Archaeological Investigations of the Wilson-
Slack Agricultural Works Complex, Chestnut Hill Road-
Route 4, Newark, New Castle County, Delaware. Delaware
Department of Archaeology Series 34. Dover, DE.

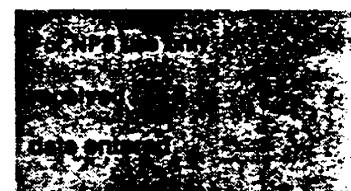
Custer, Jay F. and Kevin Cunningham (editors)
1986 Current Research in the Historic Archaeology of
Northern Delaware. Bulletin of the Archaeological
Society of Delaware No. 21.

Glassie, Henry
1972 Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware
Valley Folk Building. Winterthur Portfolio 7:29-57.

Heite, Louise B. and Edward F. Heite
1985 Fork Branch/DuPont Station Community: Archaeological
Investigations on Denny's Road, Dover, Kent
County, Delaware. Delaware Department of Archaeology
Series No. 37. Dover.

Hurry, Silas and Maureen Kavanaugh
1983 Intensive Archaeological Investigations at the Howard-
McHenry Site, a Nineteenth Century Mill/Tenancy. File
Report Number 132. Department of Natural Resources,
Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archaeology.

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Manning, Alice E.

- 1984 Nineteenth Century Farmsteads on the Inner Coastal Plain of New Jersey. In *Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey: Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation, and Protection of Cultural Resources*, edited by Olga Chester, pp. 42-92. Office of New Jersey Heritage, Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton.

Scharf, J. Thomas

- 1888 *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*. L.J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia.

Thomas, Ronald A.

- 1980 *Routes 4, 7, and 273: An Archaeological Survey, New Castle County, DE*. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series 9. Dover, DE.

Thompson, Timothy A., Randy Taylor, Kimberly Synder, and William M. Gardner

- 1987 *Final Archaeological Excavations at the H. Grant Tenancy Site, New Castle County, Delaware*. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series (in press). Dover.

Maps Consulted:

Map of New Castle County, Rea and Price, 1849

Atlas of the State of Delaware, D. Beers, 1868

Map of New Castle County, G. M. Hopkins, 1881

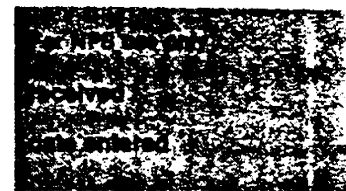
Atlas of New Castle County, G. Baist, 1893

Manuscript Sources Consulted:

White Clay Creek Hundred Tax Assessments, 1803-04, 1816, 1852-3, 1861

New Castle County Deed Records

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The A. Temple Site is located on the southern side of Route 4, and its boundaries are shown in Figure 2 and Plate 1. The site's boundaries were determined by the density distribution of 19th century historic artifacts and man-made features. The northern boundary of the site is limited by Route 4. The eastern boundary is defined by an asphalt driveway, as the site area east of this showed extensive 20th century disturbance. The western boundary is defined by a dramatic decrease in artifact frequencies. The southern boundary is defined by the limit of agriculturally-related structures known from historic photographs. The site is approximately rectangular in dimension and measures 190' east west by 255' north-south.

Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

Photographer: Tim O'Brian

Date: July 15, 1978

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: Areal view of site looking South.

Photograph Number: 1 of 4



Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

Photographer: Angela Hoseth

Date: August 1, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: View of site's current physical environment looking
North (note cellar hole in center).

Photograph Number: 2 of 4



Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

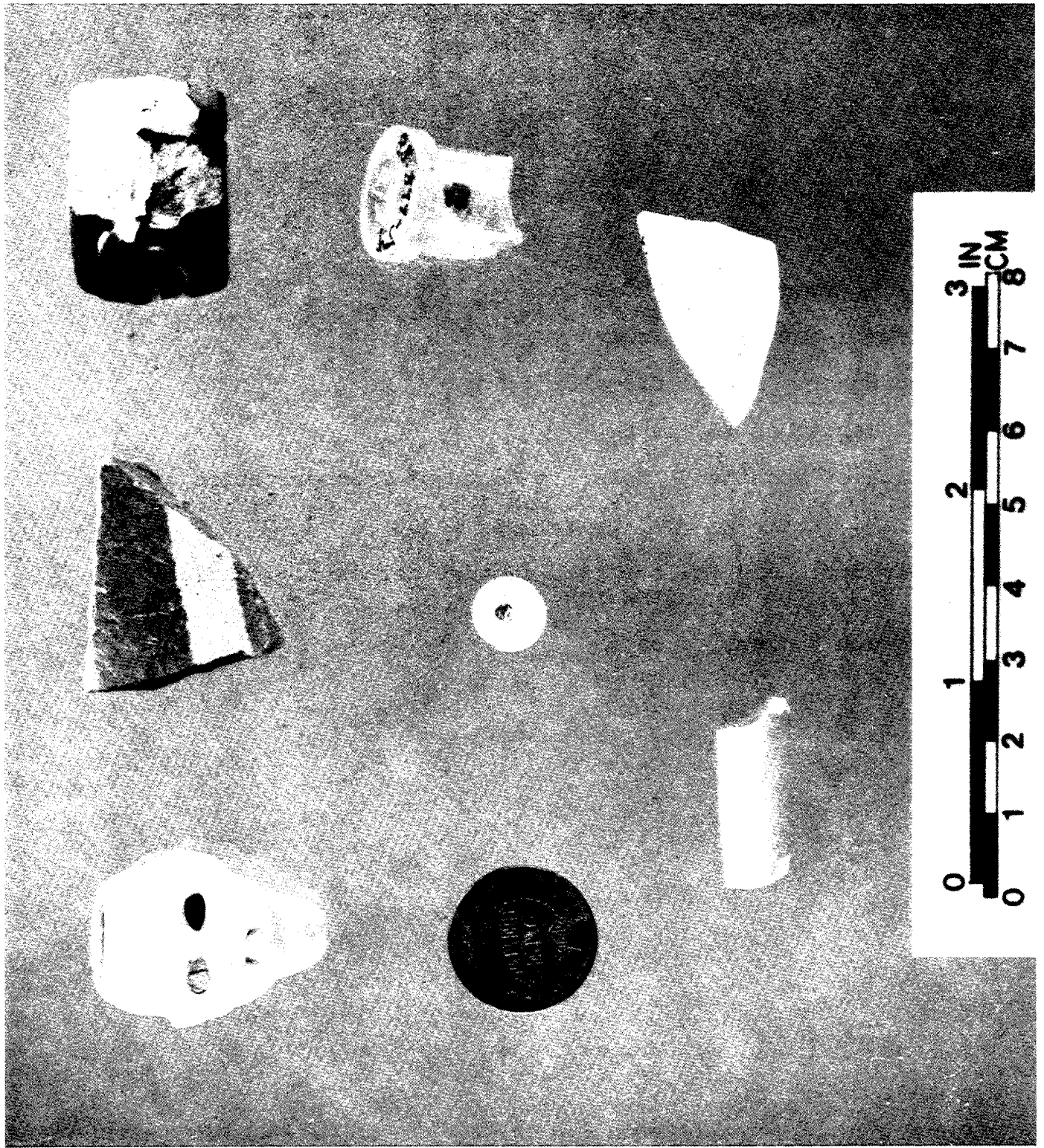
Photographer: Cheryl Trevelli

Date: September 12, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: TOP ROW: (left to right) china doll head, slip-decorated redware, and rockinghamware teapot handle fragment. MIDDLE ROW: (left to right) obverse side of a 1878 Indian head penny, porcelain button, and late 19th century bottle neck fragment. BOTTOM ROW: (left to right) mid-19th century pipe stem fragment, and milk glass fragment.

Photograph Number: 3 of 4



Name: A. Temple Site 7NC-D-68

Location: Newark, Delaware

Photographer: Cheryl Trevelli

Date: September 16, 1986

Location of Negative: Delaware Dept. of Transportation
P.O. Box 778,
Dover, DE 19903

Description: mid-to-late 19th century ceramics: annular
whitewares.

Photograph Number: 4 of 4

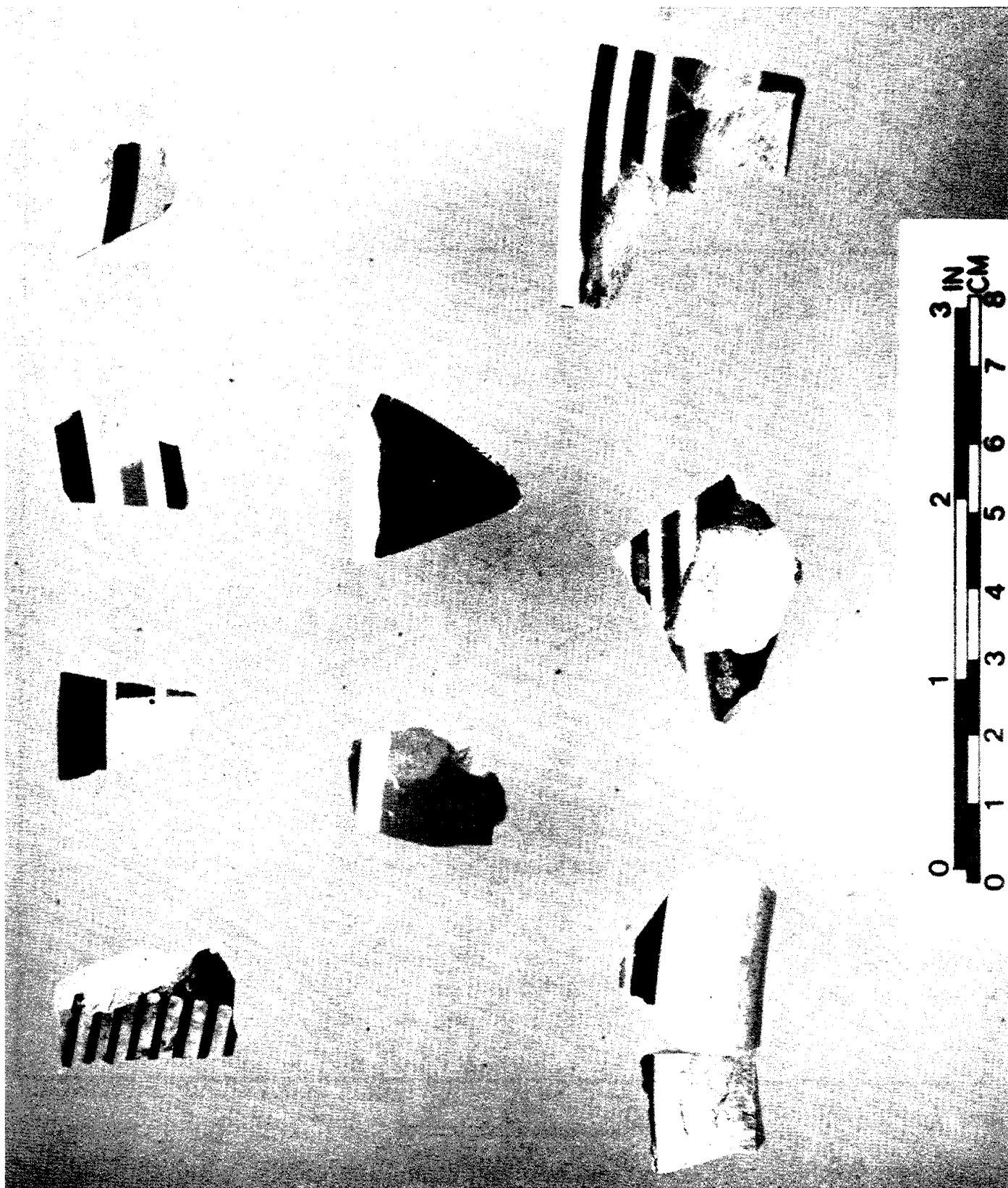


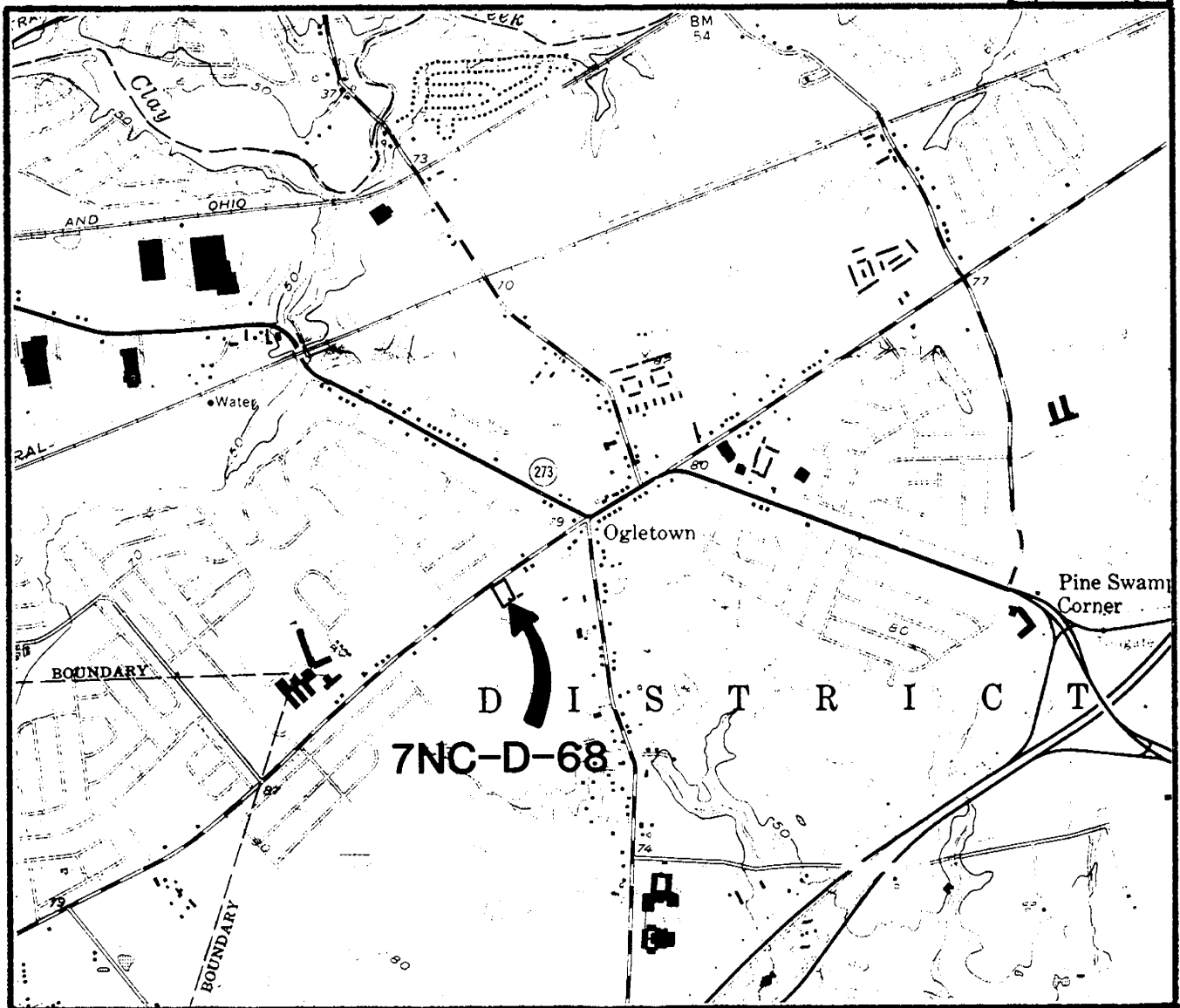
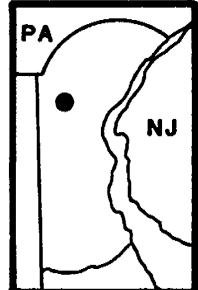
FIGURE 1

Albert Temple Site Location 7NC-D-68

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

UTM E439800 N4391750

KEY MAP



0 .5 1
km

0 .5 1
mi

FIGURE 2
Albert Temple Site Boundary 7NC-D-68

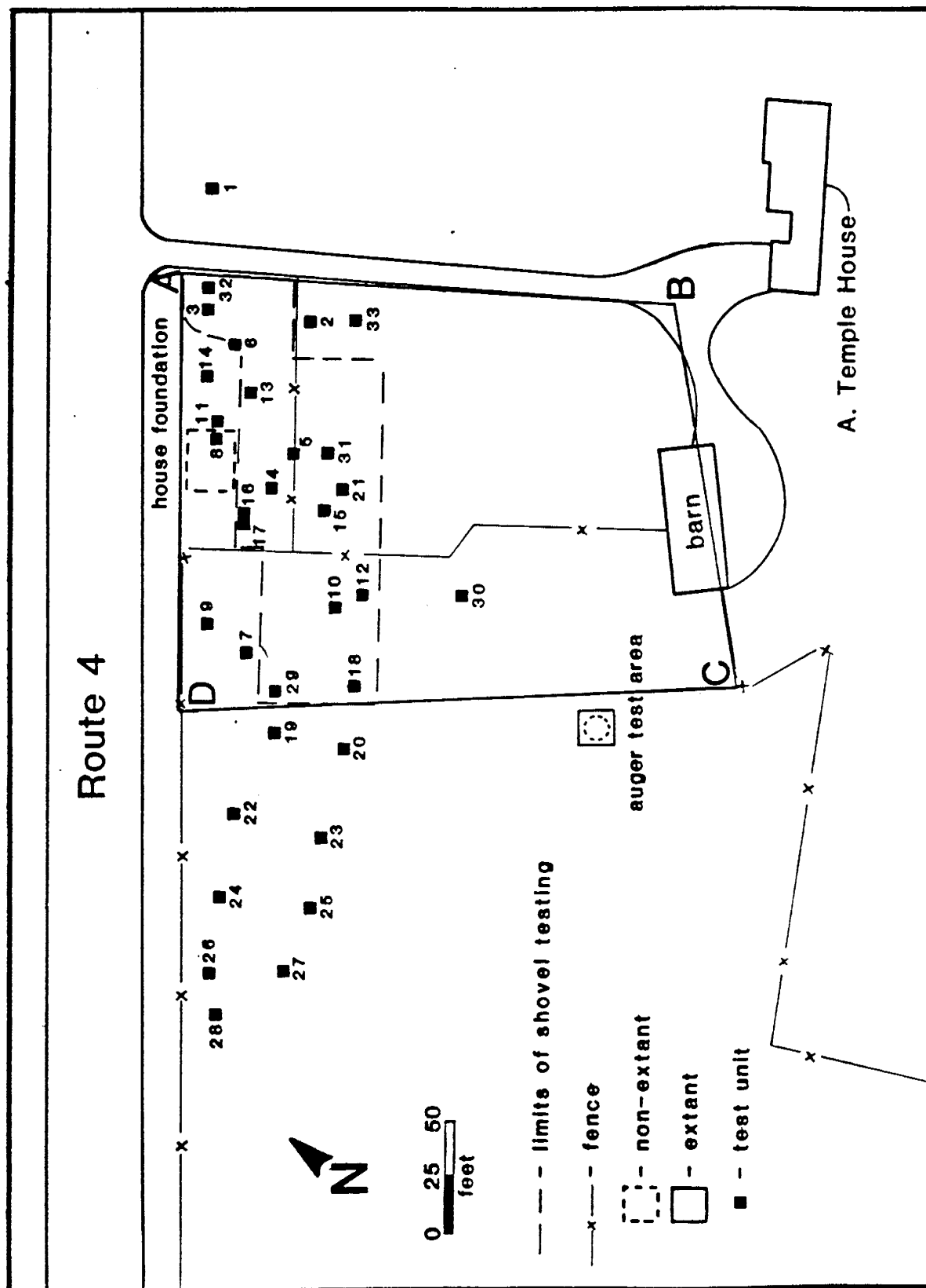
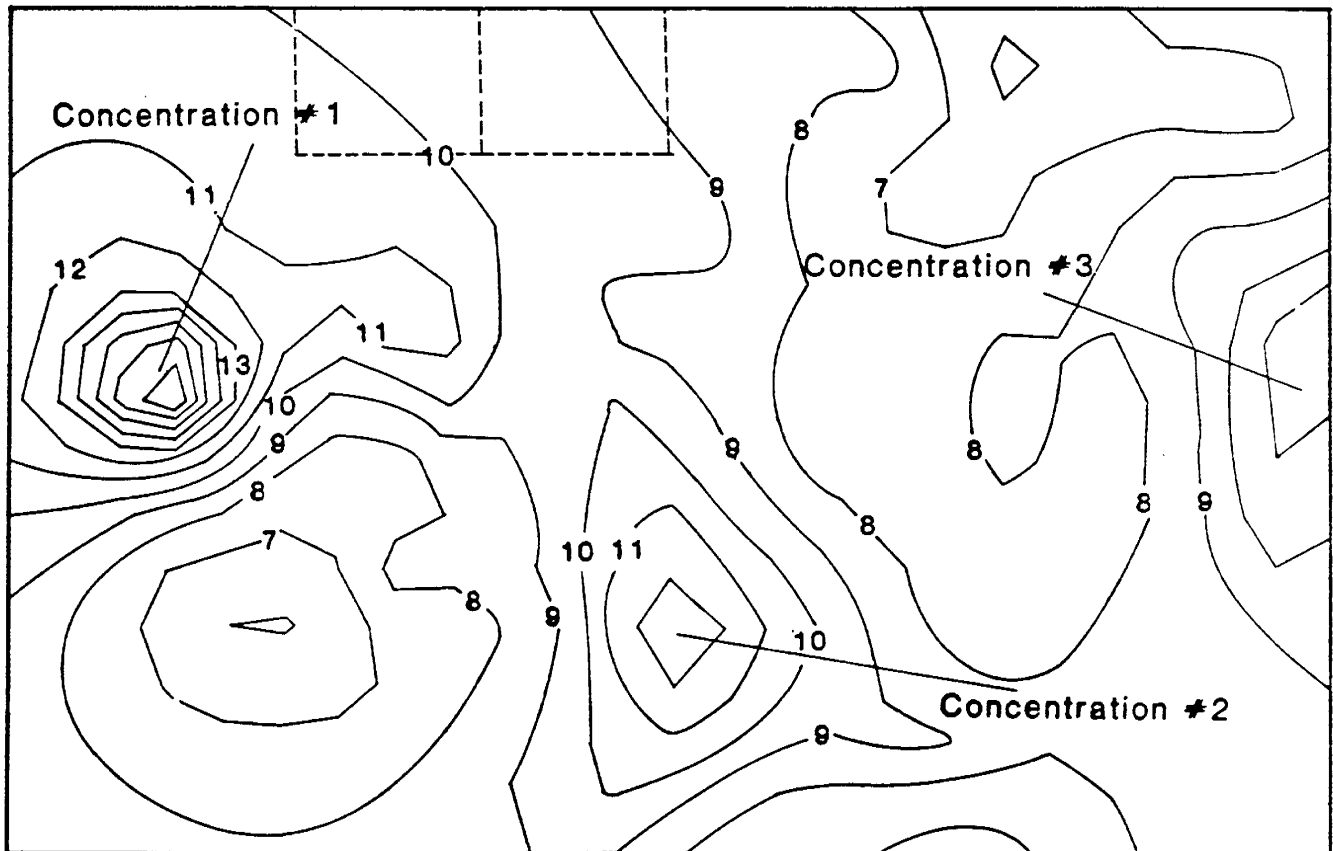


FIGURE 3

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68)
Total Artifact Distribution
from Shovel Test Grid

Route 4



Topo Map



House Foundation -----

FIGURE 4

A. Temple Site (N-5308, 7NC-D-68)
Total Artifact Distribution
from Shovel Test Grid

